

# FIGHTS TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE EMIGRANTS

## King of Italy Promises Aid to Regulate Movement to the U. S.

### BUTT HAD PREMONITION

#### Wanted to Cancel Passage on Titanic—Fleet May Shell Constantinople.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 27.—Dr. Antonio Stella has explained to King Victor Emmanuel his plan to combat tuberculosis among emigrants to the United States. The King was very much interested and assured Dr. Stella that he would receive the support of the Italian Government, but the emigration problem is so complicated that it will be necessary to have it regulated in detail. The King added that probably the International Institute of Agriculture would undertake to regulate the movement of emigrants to countries where there is a regular demand for labor. Insurance against tuberculosis and other contagious diseases would then be investigated and solved.

King Victor Emmanuel in the course of a long conversation with the American delegation to the International Tuberculosis Congress expressed regret that he had not seen Nathan Straus, who was ill at the time and went to Wiesbaden. His Majesty said he had looked forward with pleasure to meeting the great philanthropist in whose humanitarian work he was greatly interested.

The results of the recent tuberculosis congress were negative owing to the fact that many of the foreign delegates were not given a chance to read papers. Among those who were disappointed in this way was Dr. Shroeder of the American Department of Agriculture. He has decided to remain in Rome beyond the time he originally intended to stay in order to find out the methods which Italy is taking to guard against indirect contagion of tuberculosis through cattle, especially in the use of milk.

Two squadrons of battleships and cruisers and two divisions of each squadron of torpedo boat destroyers and submarines, commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi, are now cruising in the Aegean Sea to watch for vessels suspected of carrying contraband of war. Transports for troops are held ready to land garrisons at sundry islands, presumably at Lemnos, Chios and Tenedos as well as perhaps at Rhodes, which will shortly be occupied by Italy. A dirigible balloon, which was ostensibly shipped to Tripoli, is destined for work in the Aegean Sea.

Unless Turkey submits without delay to Italy's terms of peace a combined naval and aerial bombardment of Constantinople may follow.

Mrs. Post Wheeler, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy here, was an old friend of Major Archibald Butt, the aide-de-camp of President Taft, who was lost on the Titanic. She saw a great deal of the Major during his recent visit

# HARD TASK FOR NEW CABINET.

## Hungarian Ministers Forced to Placate Various Factions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BUDAPEST, April 27.—The new Hungarian Cabinet, of which M. Lukacs is Premier, will make its debut in the Chamber of Deputies on April 29. It is composed mostly of the members of the former Ministry of Count Kuehn-Hedervary. The task of the new Cabinet is a most difficult one, and it is most doubtful if it will be able to steer the military reforms which the crown insists shall be pushed through.

### DECIES TO COMMAND GUARDS.

#### Lord Who Married Vivian Gould Will Head Irish Royal Horse.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Decies, whose wife was Miss Vivian Gould of New York, will succeed the Marquis of Waterford in the command of the South Irish Royal Horse Guards. Lord Decies and his wife will spend most of the summer in Ireland. They are making vast improvements on the new Irish estate at Luttrellstown and will entertain there to a great extent.

There is a prospect that the King and Queen will visit the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh at Floors castle in the autumn and that they will dine with them at Chesterfield House during the season.

Three titled American women who are favorites of the King and Queen, the Duchess of Marlborough, Viscountess Acheson and Viscountess Maidstone, were hostesses at a fancy dress ball at the Savoy on Tuesday. The affair was in aid of the Middlesex Hospital.

# GERMANY RETURNS INDEMNITY.

## Treasures at French Gambling Resorts Regay Republic.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 27.—A German statistician declares that the war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, paid by France to Germany in 1871, has been almost completely repaid, as German losses at French gambling resorts have amounted to \$12,500,000 a year.

# BUDDHIST CENTRE IN MUNICH.

## Theosophists Plan Temple, Hospital and Theatre.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 27.—The erection is projected at Munich one of the most important Buddhist centres on the continent, of a great Buddhist temple, convent, hospital and theatre. A number of theosophical plays will be produced at the latter. A great propaganda will be undertaken by the German Buddhist organization with headquarters at Munich.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGIST HELD "INCOMMUNICADO"

## Miss Alice Wright Says She Could Not Even Write to Her Friends.

### DID NOT THROW STONE

#### She Merely Picked Up One—Knitted to Win Remission of Sentence.

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LONDON, April 27.—Just what treatment the suffragettes who were convicted of rioting at the time of the great demonstration of the militant element in London in February and March have received at the hands of the British prison officers in charge of the Holloway jail was told to-day by Miss Alice M. Wright, one of their number. Miss Wright is the daughter of a merchant of Albany, N. Y., and is a graduate of Smith College. For a time she studied art in Paris.

Miss Wright went from Paris to London to take part in the demonstration which resulted in wholesale window breaking. Then followed the arrest of more than one hundred suffragettes, including Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, Frederick Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, joint editors of *Votes for Women*, who are now being prosecuted on a conspiracy charge. Miss Wright was convicted of disturbing the peace and served nearly all of a two months' sentence. She was released on Thursday. The following is her account of her experiences:

"During the entire time that I was in Holloway Prison I was refused all permission to communicate with any one outside of the jail. It was not until April 19 that I was finally allowed to write to my mother, and even then I was compelled to keep that letter for mailing until I was released from prison on Thursday.

"While I was working at my profession in Paris on March 2 I read that the militant suffragettes in London were breaking windows in order to emphasize their displeasure over the shameful way in which the Premier and his Ministers had violated their duties and had refused even to permit Parliament to consider the question of equal suffrage. Desiring to take part in the movement, I hurried to London and volunteered my services. My motives are easily explained. I simply desired to share in the protest against the dishonorable treatment of the women's demands. Our cause is not merely national; it is universal.

"We commenced our protest in America against 'taxation without representation' with tea, and therefore it seemed reasonable for us to commence with glass in England. On March 4, accompanied by two suffragette companions, who were armed with hammers and stones, I went to the Kensington post office. They broke the windows there.

"Although I had a stone, I did not use it, merely carrying it as an evidence of my protest against existing conditions. I did not wish personally to destroy British property, as I am not a British subject.

"After being arraigned in court and sentenced, I, with eighteen others, was conveyed to Holloway in the 'black maria,' the prison van. En route we sang the 'Votes for Women' song set to the 'Marseillaise.'

"After the entrance preliminaries we were hurried into cells. We communicated with our fellow suffragettes by means of brown paper megaphones through the window gratings. In accordance with a prearranged plan for the first week I did only the briefest daily exercise and refused either to attend chapel or to work, and no real effort was made to have us do anything.

"Later I, with others, did some light work, such as sewing and knitting, and thereby I earned the remission of one-sixth of my sentence.

"I made an American flag from a handkerchief, getting the red striping by using dye from a book cover and the blue field from portions of my clothing. I placed only six stars in the corner, instead of the usual forty-eight, or one each for the suffrage States of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and California. Unfortunately, one of the wardresses saw it and confiscated it.

"The prison discipline was reasonable, the officers for the most part acting in a considerate manner as far as they could in consideration of their duties. Naturally, there are prison rules imposed by a tyrannical Government that cannot be set aside by the officials.

"But in many cases they winked at the hard labor clauses in certain sentences and also made no protest against suffragettes who were able to purchase food from the outside sharing that food with their fellows who had been condemned to rigid prison discipline of hard labor and the prison fare. I think, however, that the real reason for this was the desire to avert a demonstration, as it was known that many of the women were secretly fasting.

"The general hunger strike, which was participated in by every suffragette in the prison, was declared for the purpose of protesting against the British Government's refusal to make concessions which would give us recognition as political prisoners. On the second afternoon the forcible feedings began.

"My cell was marked by the prison doctor as one where forcible feeding was to be put into effect, but fortunately the Government made concessions and the strike was called off and I was spared such an experience. On April 19 I was allowed to receive all of the letters which had accumulated for six weeks, including the United Press request for a statement.

"Last Sunday at chapel the service was so long that many of the women fainted. They were those who had been subject to the forcible feeding and were in a greatly weakened condition by that dreadful experience.

"Meanwhile, my mother, alarmed at the press reports, had hastened to England from our home in Albany and had applied to the United States Embassy to secure my release. She also asked to be permitted to see me and was told that she would be allowed to visit me only on condition that I promise

# UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST



Belfast is the Unionist stronghold in Ireland. There opposition is strongest to home rule. The popular feeling is especially intense just now. One reason for this is the excitement worked up by the visit of Winston Churchill. It will be remembered that threats of bloodshed and riot were made when it was announced that he was coming to that part of Ireland to make home rule speeches. His visit passed off quietly, but Belfast took advantage of the subsequent visit of Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson to show its real sentiments. The recent Unionist demonstration was therefore remarkable in the number and the enthusiasm of those who took part in it. The low picture shows Lord Londonderry, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson reviewing the parade. The upper picture shows the huge crowd cheering Mr. Bonar Law, who is in the motor car in the centre of the throng.

# MISS QUIMBY TELLS OF CROSS CHANNEL FLIGHT

## Trip in Airship Was Just as Easy as Sitting in an Arm Chair.

### RAN INTO THICK FOG BANK

#### Surprise for French Fishermen When American Woman Lit on Beach.

London, April 26.—Miss Harriet Quimby, the young American aviator who flew across the Channel on Tuesday, gives a lively account of her trip.

"Directly I took my seat," she says, "I knew I should be all right. The Blériot was a beauty. Although I had never seen one before, I felt at home at once. Honestly, I didn't feel a bit nervous; all that I felt was impatience to get off and get it over and done with. I don't think I had any doubts about success.

"I set my course over Dover Castle, and had my first surprise in a few minutes. When the machine rose everything was beautifully still and calm, but once over the castle and we ran into the most exciting gusty little winds. I thought to myself that this was a pretty cheerful start!

"But I was up and away and over the Channel before they had time to do me much harm. And then it was high-ho and me for Calais as hard as I could pedal! The Channel, no doubt, looked very fine, but I was not out for admiring the view just then.

"I was mostly concerned with looking for the smoke from the tug, and directly I saw it, I followed it like a knife and put on full speed ahead.

"I let the Blériot go for all she was worth, and then, slap bang, I hit a fog bank head on. In about ten seconds I hadn't the remotest idea where I was.

"Mr. Hamel had made me promise not to fly high, but I just couldn't go blundering on through that horrible fog without the least knowing where I was going to. And so I sent the Blériot up until we were 2,000 feet high. It wasn't a lot better then, for it was impossible to see clearly below.

"After flying with nothing happening for some time I had another shock. Below me land suddenly appeared.

"It seemed impossible for the moment to think that I had crossed the Channel and that I was on the other side. Nothing really exciting had happened at all; it was as easy as sitting in an armchair.

"I had wanted to descend in the very field from which Blériot started for England nearly three years ago. On the left I saw a town standing out, and I took this to be Calais. So I swung off promptly to the right, comfortably thinking that I should strike the flying ground all right.

"But no, that flying ground was not to be found; it simply didn't happen. I pottered about for a bit looking for it and feeling a bit lost and ridiculous.

"There were the most beautiful green fields below me, but they looked so nice and compact and so well laid out that I simply couldn't come down on them and tear them up. So I cut back, and finally landed on the beach.

"The place turned out to be a little fishing village called Eggenhem. I had climbed safely out of the machine and was congratulating myself in a self-satisfied way when over the top of the beach there came suddenly running a host of the quaintest figures, each carrying, as I subsequently discovered, a painful of worms.

"They all stopped short about twenty yards away, and we respectfully admired each other for some minutes. Then we both started to speak at once. Of course I need hardly say that neither of us understood the slightest word the other was saying.

"After a bit I gathered that they were all fishermen; were hailing me as the first woman to fly the Channel. It was very, very nice of them, but what I wanted most was to send a telegram off to my mother, telling of my safe arrival."

# FIFTH OF WORLD RUSSIAN.

## Time for Empire to Put Its Possessions in Order, Says Witte.

Berlin, April 19.—A Russian financier, Josiah Manus, has been saying some interesting things to an interviewer in Berlin. He had come from Paris, where in company with the president of the Russian Asiatic Bank, he had placed \$15,000,000 worth of Russian railway bonds. The money is to be spent in the construction of 10,000 or 15,000 kilometers of railroad, which Russia contemplates undertaking this year.

According to Mr. Manus the salvation of Russia is in the hands of ex-Premier Witte, the creator of the new Russian Constitution.

"We possess a fifth of the whole world," said Count Witte to Manus, "but if we are to have any benefit from it we must put our possessions in order. It will never do to continue to let every governor of a province make and enforce regulations made by himself.

"Referring to far Eastern affairs, Manus pointed out that with Japan in power in Manchuria only Mongolia remains for Russian colonization. China is safe from Russian designs so long as the United States, as at present, insists on the maintenance of the provisions of the treaty of Peking. Manus has great belief in China as the future market of the world.

# HEAD OF THE FUTURIST MOVEMENT



Signor Marinetti, from whom came the inspiration which brought about the movement known as Futurism, has recently been lecturing in London. Futurism is of course generally associated with art, but Signor Marinetti is not an artist.

# HYGIENE OF SPORTS.

## Athletes to Be Studied in Laboratory Fitted Up in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 18.—A serious attempt to investigate what may be called the hygiene of sport is about to be made in Berlin. To carry out the objects in view a sport laboratory is to be established and placed under the charge of the Charlottenburg municipal authorities.

The idea had its origin in a department of the hygiene exhibition held recently at Dresden in which everything that could throw light on the influence of sports and gymnastic exercises on the human organism was brought together. Special attention was paid to bodily measurements arising under different conditions and from different muscular exercises, and particular observation was directed to the good and harmful effect of the several sports and gymnastics on the human body and its members.

One of the chief objects of the new laboratory will be the observation of all that possibly affects school children in respect of food and physical exercises. A number of leading citizens are on the committee of the new enterprise.

# MISTAKES BY TELEGRAPH.

## Incidents Recalled by the False Report of the Pope's Death.

LONDON, April 19.—The world's cables were set humming a few days ago on account of the report, emanating from Madrid, that the Pope was dead. The explanation was that an official of the Papal Nunciature there had received a wire in Italian from Rome to the effect that his father had died: "Papa morto."

The Italians put a grave accent over the second "a" in "papa"; otherwise the word stands for "Pope." As the telegram does not transmit accents, the message might be read: "The Pope is dead," and this interpretation caused the alarm which has culminated in a fierce attack by the Spanish newspapers on the Director of Telegraphs, who had communicated the contents of the telegram in its wrong interpretation to Premier Canalejas in violation of the secrecy of private despatches.

Small telegraphic errors have before this given rise to unforeseen developments. The story goes that King Edward, while on the Continent, wired to a court purveyor in a neighboring town for a pair of patent leather shoes costing 100 marks (\$25). The message, as delivered, ran: "Send 600 patent leather shoes."

The bootmaker, used as he was to big orders from royalty, was sorely puzzled, but by dint of strenuous effort and many urgent rate telegrams, he succeeded in getting together seventy pairs of the size wanted, which were hurried to the hotel where the King was staying, and gave his Majesty's Master of the Household a bad quarter of an hour. King Edward, it is said, laughed till the tears ran down his face when the matter was finally explained to him.

Another story is that of the expensive full stop. A Russian magnate, who had been seeking to engage the services of the French physician, Prof. Thery, for an operation on his wife, wired: "Do not come too late." The professor left his work in Paris and hurried with all speed to St. Petersburg, only to find that he wasn't wanted! There should have been a full stop between "come" and "too late." The upshot was a \$10,000 lawsuit for fees and expenses, which the professor won.

# POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.

## Voice Strong and Gait Brisk, Says a Recent Visitor.

LONDON, April 29.—Oscar Browning, writing from Rome in reference to the report on April 11 that the Pope was dead, says:

"I had the privilege of an interview with him on Friday, April 12, in which he looked remarkably well, with a strong voice and brisk gait, much better, indeed, than when I was presented to him two months ago. All reports about his illness or impending dissolution should be received with the greatest caution, and are probably without foundation."

# OXFORD WILL STUDY CIVIL WAR HISTORY

## James Ford Rhodes to Inaugurate Series of Lectures in England.

### HOPE FOR PHILIPPINES

#### Gov. Gen. Forbes Tells of Industrial Gains, Then Sails for New York.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 27.—James Ford Rhodes of Boston will inaugurate at Oxford the new course of lectures on the history and institutions of the United States, with three lectures on the American Civil War. These will be delivered on May 1, 11 and 17. The first will be devoted to conditions antecedent to the war, between the years 1850 and 1860. The others will be devoted to the war itself. The lectureship is to last three years and there are to be no fewer than two or more than six lectures in each year. Mr. Rhodes does not know who his successors will be. Mr. Rhodes, who spent the winter in Italy, will return to the United States immediately after the last lecture.

Gov. Gen. Forbes of the Philippines, who is on his way home on a vacation, sailed for New York to-day on the Lusitania. He left Manila on March 15, on six months leave of absence. He said before sailing today that the condition of public order in the islands was satisfactory. They were still desperately poor, but there were signs of an industrial revival principally in imports.

"This," said the Governor-General, "does not mean that we have not a long way to go, but the period of stagnation which followed the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection has ended and the whole tendency is encouragingly upward. One of the most urgent needs of the islands is to get the land registered. This would tie the people more closely to the soil and encourage agricultural activity."

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# M. BRISSON AND HIS WIFE.

## The Great Grief of French Statesman's Life Recalled by His Death.

PARIS, April 19.—Henri Brisson, the President of the French Chamber of Deputies, whose death was recently announced, was known as the "austere," and the few occasions on which he was known to have laughed have been recorded in his obituary notices.

The great grief of his life was the death of his wife, in 1903. Mme. Brisson knew that she was suffering an incurable disease and her husband had been warned that her death was unavoidable, but neither knew that the other was aware of the true state of affairs and each carefully deceived the other by making plans for an indefinite future.

"It was the first time," M. Brisson once said, "that we had ever lived to each other since we had known each other."

# TAX ON FRENCH GAMBLING.

## A Year's Revenue From the Casinos and the Race Tracks.

PARIS, April 20.—The 15 per cent. collected by the French Government on all the money staked in gambling at clubs, casinos and other resorts yielded over \$1,419,700 in the season from November, 1910, to October 31, 1911. The 1 per cent. of the money wagered at the pari mutuel booths on the race tracks, which is devoted to assisting the breeding of horses, amounted for 1910 (the last year for which the accounts are fully made up) to over \$749,000, and the 2 per cent. of the pari mutuel money devoted to works of public charity and the 1 per cent. granted to the communes for improving their water supplies amounted to \$1,498,960 and \$690,000 respectively.

# TUNNEL BORED BY BURGLARS IN DUBLIN



Recently a gang of robbers tunneled from the cellar of the Irish linen company's storeroom in Regent street, London, to the cellar of Messrs. Goodyer, four buildings away, and stole \$100,000 worth. They had to bore through one 12 inch wall (on the left) and another 1 inch brick masonry before they could pass. The boring and robbery took place during a week end.